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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1870. No. 270.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

NAPOLEON WANTS TO BACK DOWN

He Inquires Through Russia on What Terms Peace Can be Made.

THE REPLY MADE, "IT IS TOO LATE."

THE SECRET TREATY

A DIRECT DENIAL FROM FRANCE

Prussia Reasserts Its Genuineness.

THE FRENCH NAVY AT CHERBOURG

American Correspondents Snubbed by Bazaine.

Activity of the French at Metz.

Heavy Fighting to be Done in the Valley of the Moselle.

Prussia Prepared to Carry the War Into France.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES INTERVIEWED.

He has Confidence in the Success of the Prussian Arms.

Russia to Preserve Strict Neutrality.

Rumored Engagement at Mayence.

The Regency of Empress Eugenie.

What French Newspapers are Allowed to Publish—Treatment of Prisoners of War—Prayers Ordered for Napoleon and the Prince Imperial—France Without an Ally—The Great Powers of the Future—How We are Affected—Scandinavians in Sympathy with Napoleon, &c., &c.

"It Is Too Late."

LONDON, July 28.—France inquired through Russia on what conditions peace might be made. Prussia's reply to Russia was embodied in four words, "It is too late."

Secret Treaty—Denial from France—Reiteration from Prussia as to Its Genuineness.

LONDON, July 27.—M. S. Lavellette, French Minister at London, waited upon Earl Granville at the Foreign Office and had an interview. The subject was the secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia. Lavellette stated that the plan and outline of the treaty had been originated by Count von Bismarck, and that the proposition had been the subject of a conversation with M. Benedetti during the latter's residence in Berlin, but that it had been rejected upon reference to France.

The members of the French Embassy in this city warmly accuse Count von Bismarck with duplicity in seeking to excite England and America against France by the simultaneous publication of the proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia, in the columns of the London *Times* and New York *Herald*. It is understood that copies of the treaty were given to the representatives of the above journals at the headquarters of the Prussian Embassy in this city on Sunday last, to be forwarded to their respective journals for publication.

The journals of Paris excitedly assert that the treaty never had any existence outside of sundry conversations between Count Bismarck and M. Benedetti, which the latter was acting as representative of France at the Court of Berlin.

PARIS, July 27.—The *Journal Official* has an article this morning on the proposed treaty recently published in the London *Times*, having for its object the acquisition of Luxembourg and Belgium by France, on condition of France not opposing the union of the States of the South with the North German Confederation, after the treaty of Prague in 1866. Several conferences were held at Berlin between Count von Bismarck and the French Ambassador on the subject of the projected alliance. Some of the ideas set forth in the *Times* were then advanced, but the French Government never had any knowledge of the project described, and as for the propositions, which were discussed at the interview mentioned, the Emperor rejected them. It can escape no one that this publication on the part of the London *Times* is designed merely to influence public opinion in England.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Berlin *Correspondence* of to-day publishes the secret treaty between France and Prussia. It declares that the treaty is in the Prussian archives in the hand writing of General Benedetti. Already before the war of 1866 France had offered an alliance with Prussia, with the promise to declare war and attack Austria, provided that Prussia consented to cede to France the Rhenish provinces upon the left bank of the Rhine.

Activity in English Navy Yards.

The greatest activity is manifested at the great Naval depots and arsenals throughout England. Great stores of munitions and supplies of all kinds are being accumulated rapidly, indicating a positive policy. During the past few days the government has issued immense orders for war supplies, to be delivered at various admiralty depots.

The French Navy at Cherbourg.

Advices from a special special correspondent at Cherbourg, state that the squadron is completely formed under command of a vice admiral and ten rear admirals. The chief commanders being Vice Admiral Count Bonet Willaumez, whose flag ship is the ironclad Surveillante, Commander Arrival. The First Division is under the order of Rear Admiral Pothonan, whose flag ship is the iron clad frigate La Savoe, Commandant Perigot. This division comprises the iron clad frigate Guerriere, Commandant Dupuitte; the iron clad frigate, commanded by De Cheney; the iron clad guardship Roehambeau, Commandant Boucer, and the iron clad frigate Tarreau, Commandant Duperre. The Second Division is commanded by Rear Admiral Diendenne. It comprises the iron clad frigate Gauloise, Commandant De Joquiere; the Flandre, Commandant Duval; the iron clad corvettes Thetis, Commandant Sevres; Jeanne D'Arc, Commandant Rebeust. The Roehambeau above mentioned is the flag ship of the admiral of the United States. The Roehambeau's armament is fifteen guns, of nine and one-half and ten and three-fourth inches bore, throwing solid shot weighing four hundred and seventy-five pounds a distance of thirteen hundred feet. The fleet is thoroughly equipped in all respects, but trained seamen are wanting. The First division was to sail on Saturday evening, and the Second probably on Tuesday.

The First Division doubtless was the same which passed Dover on the 25th. Transports will follow the last embarking the corps of marines, now forming at Cherbourg. Gen. De Vaissean arrived this morning to inspect this corps. Gen. Bebeut goes in command of it. The corps t umbers 8,000, and is intended to land on the Schleswig coast to join Gen. Bourbakis 30,000 men. This squadron is to blockade the Prussian coast. Troops are expected to operate from Denmark.

Defenses of Cherbourg—Prussia Loses a Chance

The defences of Cherbourg have been strengthened within a few days, but had the Prussian fleet attacked the place last week it might have been entered through the western pass, burnt the arsenal and town, and returned through the eastern pass without receiving a shot.

Troops Arriving.

Detachments of infantry and marines are continually arriving. The Algerian fleet is composed of large sailing vessels, with auxiliary screws, and will be commanded by Vice Admiral La Roncire Le Noury. With the transports there will go a numerous flotilla with batteries and gunboats, to operate on the coasts and rivers. The expeditionary corps of the Baltic will comprise two African divisions, including two regiments of Zouaves and Spahis and two of Chasseurs de Afrique.

Correspondents Snubbed by Bazaine.

A special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Metz sends advices on the 21th inst., that there was then no news from the front, and there was no possibility of passing the lines. He had an interview with the Secretary of General Bazaine, and to the repeated requests of a nephew of the latter for a pass, his reply consisted in showing him a letter from Lebœuf, saying that by the Emperor's special desire, all corps commanders were to use the greatest vigilance to prevent all persons not belonging to the army from accompanying it to Germany, and especially journalists. Correspondents urged an exception in favor of American journalists. He replied that permission would be granted Americans if to any body. The uncle regretted to refuse. He feared the refusal would be misinterpreted in the United States. The correspondent thinks this bas reference to the General having been warned out of Mexico rather sharply by American compatriots. The matter was ended by referring the correspondent to Lebœuf. He also refused even to look at his passports and letters from the American Legation.

The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in Paris, under date of the 25th inst., states that private letters from the headquarters of the army say that no stranger will be respected. Formal orders have been given to shoot every man attempting to contravene the orders against the press.

French Forces Active.

On Monday, July 25th, a correspondent telegraphed from Metz: Gen. Bazaine leaves this morning with 35,000 men. Admiral Gueydon also. The Emperor is expected to arrive next Thursday, and a battle, it was anticipated, would shortly afterward take place. The army of Africa was rapidly arriving. The Zouaves that left Constantine on the 16th had also arrived.

Napoleon's Departure for the Front.

The Emperor will not leave Paris until all preparations are complete. When he goes he will go quickly.

Main Attack to be Made in the Valley of the Moselle.

From Starsbourg, on the 23d, there are advices of a steady concentration of troops toward Thionville. Nothing remains at Strasbourg. Apparently the main attack is to be made along the valley of the Moselle, and the great battle will be in the Rhenish provinces, but the Prussians seem to be falling back.

Prussia Prepared to Carry the War into France.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Berlin *Correspondence* asserts that Prussia, from the magnitude of her defenses and enthusiasm of her people, is prepared to carry the war into France.

Only Two Days' Rations.

LONDON, July 27, 10:30 A. M.—There is a rumor circulating upon the Stock Exchange that Napoleon had left France on board the squadron destined for operating upon the Baltic.

Improved Tone of the English Markets.

There is an improved tone to all the markets upon the Stock Exchange, and the feeling is good. Firmness extends to all departments. Consols opened at 89¾ United States 5-20 bonds of 1862, 81¾.

Empress Eugenie Made Regent.

PARIS, July 27.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree making the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor from the capital.

In a State of Siege.

The departments of Moselle, Hautrhin and Basrhin have been declared in a state of siege

Contingent of 1870 Called Out.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes another decree calling out for active duty the ninety thousand men of the contingent of 1869.

The Czar Expected in Vienna.

VIENNA, July 27.—The Czar Alexander of Russia, accompanied by Chancellor Gortchakoff, is expected to arrive in this city within a few days.

Russia's Neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Russia is taking vigorous measures for the preservation of the neutrality of her territory. A Russian encampment has been established at Schernowitz, a town in the government of Poland, situated on the railway connecting Warsaw and Vienna. Russia, whilst maintaining her neutrality and guarding against the infraction thereof, declares to observe an attitude during the coming war in keeping with that of Austria, and at the same time to adopt precautionary measures against an uprising in Poland.

Prince Charles Interviewed.

LONDON, July 27.—The *Times* has a special from its correspondent at Berlin, expressing the views of Prince Frederick Charles in answer to the question, "what will be your fate in this war with France? the Prince replied:

"We can conquer her, I answer, and we shall conquer her with certainty if we know how to detach ourselves, in time of war, from the routine of the drill-ground and the demands of regulations. Already we have succeeded in overturning the legions of the Emperor of the Gauls, and what we have done, with the help of God we can do again. 'If,' he continued, 'the existing French army is, as perhaps it is, better and certainly more numerous than that which we subdued in 1813. 1814, and 1815, we ought to find in our own the same advantages; and so our only shall be, 'the more enemies the greater honor.'"

BERLIN, July 27.—The *Correspondence* prints the text of the treaty which the French Emperor offered to Count Bismarck. In its comments, the *Correspondence* says the Emperor waived all opposition to German unification, provided Prussia would abet the French acquisition of Luxemburg and the reduction of Belgium. The minutes of the treaty, in Benedetti's writing, are preserved in the War Office at Berlin. Before the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, Napoleon had offered to aid Prussia with 200,000 men, with which to attack Austria, as an equivalent for the cession to France of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

Treatment of Prisoners of War.

PARIS, July 27.—The *Journal Officiel* says: "We have intelligence that a rumor is circulated on the other side of the Rhine that the Emperor has given orders that prisoners of war be treated with the utmost rigor and placed outside the protection of the law of nations. This report is absurd. On the contrary, the Emperor desires to treat the prisoners with the greatest humanity."

What the Newspapers are Allowed to Publish.

A circular from M. Ollivier, citing a discussion on the question in the Corps Legislatif, says the journals are only forbidden to mention the movements of troops, or dispositions for active operations. They have a right to speak of the events of the war in the light of accomplished facts. The French Government is reminded that as non-political newspapers they are not entitled to print anything relative to the war.

Prayer for Napoleon and the Prince.

Another circular from the Prime Minister calls upon the Bishops to offer up public prayers to place France, her chief, and the noble army, who go into battle under the Emperor, under the protection of Him who holds in His hands the fate of battles and the destinies of peoples.

The Regency.

The *Journal Official* publishes a decree conferring the title of Regent on the Empress, with authority to exercise the functions of that office during the Emperor's absence. The administration will be guided in its policy by the instructions and orders prepared by the Emperor, and to be inscribed in the book of state and made known in general orders of the service. The ministry will have cognizance of the Emperor's wishes and instructions, before which the Empress will not be authorized to proceed. The Empress will preside at ministerial counsels, but will not have power to promulgate any other laws than these now pending before the legislative chambers.

Rumored Engagement Near Mayence

At Mayence, where King William arrived last night, there is a rumor of an engagement yesterday, in which thirty Germans were killed and many prisoners, without loss to the French. No details of the fight or confirmation of the report are yet received.

The American Legion.

PARIS, 2:30 P. M.—The *Gaulois* repeats the rumor that an American Legion of a thousand men is organizing here, under command of a French officer. The report is still regarded as doubtful.

Neutrality of Belgium Secured.

LONDON, July 27.—The *Times* to-day maintains that its publication of the proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia had one good effect. It has secured the neutrality of Belgium, which, without the warning, would be liable to violation at any moment.

Captured and Released.

PARIS, July 27, Evening.—The journals report a Prussian Major arrested in Metz, and released on ten thousand francs bail.

Business Demoralized in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.—The war demoralizes business. There have been many failures, and more are expected. Official notification has been received by the Porte of Austria's neutrality.

English Blue Book.

LONDON, July 26.—The English Blue Book, containing the correspondence relative to Prince Hohenzollern, is published, but adds no facts to the history of the case.

[The correspondence is that Earl Granville, failing to prevent the war, fought with as little success for the safety of the secondary neutral powers.

Pledged to Prussia.

WIESBADEN, July 27.—The Duke of Nassau, Luxemburg, has been invited by Napoleon to join the French army, replies that his services are pledged to Prussia.

Scandinavian Sympathy With Napoleon.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Scandinavians held a meeting a few nights since at the Williams House, and passed resolutions in sympathy with France. They sent the following telegram to Napoleon:

"To the Emperor of the French: The Scandinavians now holding meetings in your Majesty the earnest hope of the success of the French arms."

Yesterday the following reply was received by the French Vice Consul in this city.

"The Emperor begs M. Edmund Carey to thank in his name the Scandinavians of Chicago for the sympathy manifested by them towards the cause of France."

Was Benedetti Intoxicated?

[Correspondence London Daily News, Paris, July 11.]

It seems that a long dispatch in cypher, sent by M. Benedetti from Ems, was received last night, and that the Emperor and the Ministers, after puzzling over it for two hours, could make out very little of the contents. There was in the dispatch an extraordinary and inextricable jumble of politics and barrels of wine. One reason given, really not more unacceptable than many current canards, is that the King of Prussia, who—it is now an historical fact—asked M. Benedetti to dinner on Saturday, as a preliminary to business, so plied him with the choicest specimens of that treacherous Rhine wine, which, in this not weather, slips down the throat like water, but is terribly heady, that the Ambassador, after leaving the presence, was not able to draw up his dispatch intelligibly.

France Without an Ally.

[Paris Correspondence of the New York *World.*]

France is now isolated. She has not an ally; I do not reckon Austria as an ally. Let her nudge, she falls to pieces. Were Austria weak enough to go to war, she would disappear from the map of Europe. Her German population would become Prussians; the kingdom of Hungary would absorb the others. It is almost certain Russia would join Prussia, and they might induce Italy, by promising all the possessions Austria still holds in Italy and Rome, to enter the alliance. Obliged to keep a large army in Algeria, another on the Spanish frontier, something of an army at Rome, strong forces near all the great manufacturing centers, France would enter the war overweighted. She might win back to her side by her mailing Rome and Austria's Adriatic possessions, recompensing Austria with Prussian territory. These bargains would, however, not please the Catholic clergy hostile to the empire, and quite the Germans with Prussia. Even were France successful in this war, hated by Spain, Italy, Prussia and Russia, you would see things pointing—Europe as I might say—wait for an opportunity to overwhelm France.

An Irish Brigade Going to France.

The *Standard* says that an Irish brigade, limited to 3,000 picked men, under experienced officers has been recruited in New York and accepted by the Emperor. The brigade will be attached to Marshal MeMahon's division, and the men are to leave in the garb of civilians and in small numbers by every steamer and rendezvous at Havre, where arms and equipments await them. Their passages are normally paid by private purses in New York, but this is supposed to be a ruse to evade the provisions of the neutrality laws, and that the real passage paper is the French Government. Captain John Kirwan, for whom the British Government offers $20,000, is to have a prominent command.

We Are Affected.

A glance over the detailed lists of prices, with the accompanying remarks, in the last issue of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, will show how largely all the ordinary articles of consumption have been affected by the Franco-Prussian war. In the breadstuffs market, it says, there has been "almost unprecedented excitement on account of the war." In the market for groceries, the "violently fluctuating premium on gold has been felt by all branches." As regards coffee, we are told that the "sudden advance in gold has "caused the entire withdrawal of jobbers." As regards sugars, the "sharp and increased materially, and the "influence of the rise in gold has been very sensible on the "the market for raws." As regards molasses, the "views of holders have been strengthened "by the advance of the gold premium." As regards fruits, the "price of foreign dried has "been influenced by the rise in gold, and is "most everything in the list shows a material "advance in price." Coming down to the list of metals, in the article of pig iron, about nearly every variety of which we have imported, the "advance in gold" has "affected the prices of living, and produced violent fluctuations in the value of the "works out its injurious effects even in America.

The Great Powers of the Future.

[From the London *Times*, July 11.]

In urging that every effort should be made for the maintenance of peace we are moved more by moral considerations than by those of traditional European policy. We may say at once that we care very little about the balance of power, which within the last two or three years has significantly disappeared from the preamble to the mutiny act. A war between France and Prussia would be a war for the left bank of the Rhine, and would no doubt be fought out until the capacity of the one or the courage of the other was finally and debatable land was fully decided. The military result of such a war would affect us but little.

The time has passed when it could matter to England whether or not France was to be governed by a few square miles more or less, or the command of the Mediterranean, or even the final settlement of European Spain, have to do primarily in the world which threaten to draw the nations of Europe into conflict. Between Russia and the United States are the powers which first and foremost have designs on the most formidable. Moreover, the interest and attention of England are chiefly concerned with her own growing colonies in Poland, Australasia, and South Africa.

The question of a Franco-Prussian war is of little moment to us politically, but we have an interest, the greatest, in the hope and belief that the two most advanced nations of the Continent should not plunge into a contest, the effect of which may be to divide them for a generation by an enduring hatred. How much more would these differences of race lose by such a convulsion it is impossible to foretell. We can only be certain that the importance of whatever differences have succeeded in overturning the legions of the Emperor of the Gauls, and what we have done, with the help of God we can do again. 'If,' he continued, 'the existing French army is, as perhaps it is, better and certainly more numerous than that which we subdued in 1813. 1814, and 1815, we ought to find in our own the same advantages; and so our only shall be, 'the more enemies the greater honor.'"

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Latest Gleanings From the Various Fields

A well has been struck on the Hope farm, about five miles from Oil City, on the west side of the Allegheny, on Horse Creek, about four miles from the river. It is doing sixteen barrels a day and gaining, has a pebble rock of forty-seven feet, and opens in a rather new territory. It is owned by Collins Bros. of Titusville. Two rigs are under way and two prospected the locality about Lawsonham Falls, give it as their opinion that it is good oil territory. A company composed of Brookville gentlemen have secured a lease of seventy-five acres near the Falls, and are preparing to test the territory. It is said no time engine on the ground, and drilling is to commence in a week. The contract is for a well 1,500 feet deep, and $7,000, the contractor to furnish everything. Another company is forming for the purpose of drilling in the same locality. This country will be thoroughly tested.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 27, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Argosy at 2 P. M. Up: Annie Laurie at 1 P. M., Telegraph at 4 P. M., and Granite State at 9 P. M. River stationary; weather clear and very hot.

H.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 27.

River stationary, with about two feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 72° at 5 P. M.

A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 27, 1870.

River rising slowly, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 71° at 7 P. M.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TTh&S

To Strengthen the Stomach

And give it tone, use C. F. Gaiton's Dyspepsia Remedy. TTh&S

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

The War in Cuba Not Ended—Great Things for the Island Expected from the War in Europe—Progress of the Census—Western Cities Falling Far Short of Their Expectations—New Regulations as to Government Advertising—The Pension Swindlers Coming to Grief—Congressmen and Prominent Lawyers Implicated—Nothing New in the Foreign Mails, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

The Alabama Claims Question,

As Mr. Gladstone stated in Parliament last night, virtually stands where it did a year and a half ago. The correspondence through Mr. Motley, up to the close of last November, was submitted to Congress and the country on the 23d of December. The files of the State Department show that the letters since then have chiefly related to a certain documentsent here early in November by Lord Clarendon. It was without date or signature; was simply headed "notes"; it has not been officially published in this country; related to the position taken by our government, and was not accompanied by anything to show whether it was to be treated officially or otherwise, though delivered to the Secretary of State by Mr. Thornton in person. It was given out by Clarendon on the 28th of December, printed in the English papers and subsequently copied into some of our journals. A document of this character, of course, could not be treated as official by our government, without definite expression from Clarendon that it is to be so regarded. In a correspondence extending through four months, the Secretary of State was not able to get a clear and explicit answer on this point from the English Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the Secretary in his last reference to the matter says he will, unless a different course be invited by her Majesty's Government, continue to regard the "notes" as no part of the official correspondence, but as a paper containing some observations that had occurred to Lord Clarendon which he desired to place before Mr. Fish, for purposes other than as the representative of this Government. In his reply of the 28th of March, he says that the Alabama claims bears date 25th April, and in that Mr. Motley wrote to me at the close of this Government to extend the discussion, and in his reply of the 20th of May, Lord Clarendon says he entered somewhat with Mr. Fish, that for the settlement of the pending questions of fact there is, it is neither useful or expedient to continue the controversy and correspondence, in which case he would be glad to receive any further communication on the subject, and in which the opinions have been so amply recorded and sustained. In the matter stands at present, and the President does not think the negotiations will be opened again they shall be conducted at Washington.

The War in Cuba Not Ended.

Two members of the Cuban Junta have been here this week, and they say the war in the island will be carried on and renewed as soon as the hot season closes. They profess great confidence in some gain to their cause from the European war, though no one is able to understand the ground of their confidence. The Junta is to be reorganized during September, and the arrival of the Spanish Bourbons at the seat of the pending European war will not be attempted. Several Cubans have left and returned from Europe, and talks mysteriously about his interviews with Napoleon and French and England statesmen. He says he will communicate to the Junta's report, he got nothing from any of them except the general declarations and impressive of a desire that the war could be conducted with less bloodthirstiness.

The fusion of the Franco-Prussian war is of little moment to us politically, but we have an interest, the greatest, in the hope and belief that the two most advanced nations of the Continent should not plunge into a contest, the effect of which may be to divide them for a generation by an enduring hatred. How much more would these differences of race lose by such a convulsion it is impossible to foretell. We can only be certain that the importance of whatever differences have succeeded in overturning the legions of the Emperor of the Gauls, and what we have done, with the help of God we can do again. 'If,' he continued, 'the existing French army is, as perhaps it is, better and certainly more numerous than that which we subdued in 1813. 1814, and 1815, we ought to find in our own the same advantages; and so our only shall be, 'the more enemies the greater honor.'"

The Census Bureau.

Indications that quite a number of the chief wealth and population of the country have taken a backward step in the early part of the decade in the estimation made by their citizens. The work of enumeration is going forward rapidly in all the older States except a few at the South, and in the Territories and on the Pacific coast. In the Territories the Indian troubles are retarding the progress of the census, and the principal delay in many sections of the South arises from the fact that the work can not be depended upon to distribute the blanks.

Government Advertising.

One of the bills passed by Congress on the last day of the last session contained a clause providing that hereafter no advertisement, notice or proposal for any executive department of the Government, or for any bureau thereof, or for any officer therewith connected, shall be published in any newspaper whatsoever, unless by order, or with the written authority for such publication from the head of such department, and no bill shall be paid unless the order or authority shall be on file with the written authority at resaid. This will break up the great abuse that has existed in various quarters.

Pension Swindlers Coming to Grief.

The secret service detail at the pension office is meeting with great success of late in ascertaining the perpetrators of frauds upon that office, and upon pensioners. For many weeks past the business quietly carried for detecting the chief actors in these frauds, and within a very short time fifty arrests have been made in this city, as per notices already printed a few days since. Nearly twenty attorneys, and a number of claim agents are now in their respective localities, have been arrested. One of these was a prominent member of Congress, from New York, whose case is very seriously compromised by the reports of the detectives. Mr. H. R. Ball er, member of the House from Tennessee, and one of the members elect from Georgia.

Appointments to Fill Vacancies.

The Government received mail dispatches from Europe to-day down to the 16th inst., but as this was two or three days before the war actually broke out, they give no information but such as has already reached the outside through the regular mails and telegrams. Only a few letters of interest, though it may not be given out in the State Department.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Parliament—Another Colliery Explosion in England—Failures in England—The Carlist Movement in Spain Abandoned—Varioloid Abroad—The United States Flagship Franklin, &c., &c.

Parliament.

LONDON, July 27.—The proceedings of the House of Lords of last evening are unimportant. The House of Commons went into committee upon the supply bill, and discussed the measure nearly all night. No final action was taken.

Another Colliery Explosion.

Another terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Llansamlet, in Wales, yesterday. Nineteen persons were killed and many injured.

Failures.

Three failures were announced at the Stock Exchange to-day.

Selling Days at the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, July 27.—To-day and to-morrow are selling days on share and foreign accounts at the Stock Exchange. The next most unanimous selling days ever known, and according to the *Times* many additional failures will be announced.

Varioloid on the Flagship Franklin.

FLUSHING, July 27.—Fifty-three sailors of the United States Flagship Franklin are sick with varioloid. All the officers and crew have been landed on the Island of Orasa. The Franklin will be thoroughly disinfected.

The Carlist Movement in Spain Abandoned.

PARIS, July 26.—The Carlist movement in Spain has been abandoned, Don Carlos having offended his adherents by offering to serve against Prussia, they refused to carry on the plot for an invasion and rising in Spain.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 27.—Consols 89¾. American securities—U. S. 5-20's, 1862, 81¾; do. 1865, 81½; Erie 15; Illinois 102; Great Western 21. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 8⅝@8¾d; Orleans 8¾@8¾d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat 11s 5; red western No. 3, 9s 9d; winter 10s 7d@10s 8d.

Western flour 25s 6d. Corn—No 2 mixed 35s. Oats 2s. Barley 5s. Pork 79s. Lard 57s.

Pork buoyant at 120s. Beef 118s 6d. Lard 74s. Cheese 63s. Bacon—59s for Cumberland, and 57s for short middles.

LONDON, July 27.—Tallow quiet at 45s. Sugar 38s 6d@39s. Tea—new not offering. Coffee—white $1 25@1 28 3d; low ordinary 1 00@1 10. Oils heavy; petroleum—very quiet, crude 1s 2d; refined 2s 6d. Rosin—common 6s. Spirits turpentine 34s. Lard firm at 57s 6d.

Wheat dull and steady at 9s 6d for white and 9s 2 red.

Flour—Lard unchanged.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 1,200 bales; middling uplands 29½c; middling Orleans 29½c. Flour—receipts 12,000 bbls.; sales 10,000 bbls.; heavy and lower; sales include 2,000 bbls. superfine western at $5 20@5 30; 2,000 bbls. extra western at $5 35@5 45; 1,000 bbls. extra Ohio at $5 50@5 70; 2,000 bbls. white wheat western extra family at $6 00@6 25; 1,000 bbls. extra Genesee at $6 50@6 75; 2,000 bbls. extra Ohio at $6 80@7 25; 1,000 bbls. extra Michigan at $6 50@6 75; 1,000 bbls. extra Indiana at $6 50@6 75; 1,000 bbls. extra Illinois at $6 50@6 75; 1,000 bbls. extra St. Louis at $6 50@6 75; 1,000 bbls. extra Minnesota at $6 50@6 75; 1,000 bbls. extra Canada at $6 50@6 75; 1,000 bbls. extra Genesee at $6 50@6 75; 1,000 bbls. extra Ohio at $6 50@6 75

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

Of the sympathy for Prussia in the pending struggle, the New York *Standard* says:

"We can understand how our politicians, "fishers of men" in a political sense, should take advantage of the feeling to become identified with Prussia and make wild speeches about the Fatherland without fairly knowing who the Fatherland is. We respect the political enterprise, but can scarcely be governed by it. In this war there is something higher than a next campaign."

Our politicians" cease to re- ndgeons to be caught k, the sooner will they approach to something like wisdom. Here at least the great body of the Germans take a dispassionate view of the struggle and their duty in regard to it. A great deal more thought and intelligence are displayed by them than by the "politicians" who mount the prevalent sympathy as a hobby.

The weight of testimony appears to be in favor of the genuineness of the secret treaty said to have been proposed by France to Prussia. The French official journal admits that something like the matter contained in the alleged treaty was talked over between BENEDETTI, the French Minister and BISMARCK, while Prussian authority asserts that the treaty itself is in the Prussian archives in BENEDETTI's own handwriting. The latter, if it be a fact, would seem to be conclusive. England seems to be acting as though she intended to resist the Emperor's perfidy; and no doubt will insist on an immediate disavowal and ample guarantees in future from France against the scheme involved in the proposals just brought to light.

The fact that the Bank of Frankfort has loaned the Prussian Government five millions of thalers on a deposit of American stock as security, is thought to be a significant indication of the estimate European capitalists place on American securities. Perhaps it may be well not to expect too much, but certainly nothing has yet happened that leads us to anticipate disastrous results from the war in any special manner. We should not expect to escape from all the consequences of so great a disturbance. While the greatest producing neutral nation, in some respects we shall derive substantial benefits. That these will be more than balanced by the prostration of our credit abroad, as some have predicted, there is at present no sufficient reason for supposing.

The fate of a considerable number of outsiders, many of them farmers, who rushed into the Chicago market to speculate on wheat, should be a warning of some value. When on the strength of the first war reports speculation in grain, gold and stocks took a start, hundreds throughout the country caught the fever, and, without knowledge or reason, made haste to dip in. Some, more by chance than sagacity, sold out and made something; but many more were caught, and are suffering penalties which must be rather hard to bear, considering the state of the weather. It may be of no use to caution people on these things, for with each turn of the wheel about so many victims seem bound to appear. But the only true way is to keep out of speculations and trust to legitimate business and solid investments to make money—if that is all that men can think is worth living for. It is more than likely that the fate of the Chicago victims will have a good effect. Had the result been different, it is probable that hundreds of others would have rushed in, and the ruinous consequences ultimately become wide spread. While Wall street is past praying for, in the country where greed probably is as great but less reckless, we hope to see the admonition to some extent heeded. Let the gambling, if it must go on, be confined to the professionals, while outsiders keep at the business they understand.

The Ring leaders, if they believe the Reform movement cannot succeed, as they are constantly asserting, should act accordingly. Take them on their own ground for a single moment—they must nevertheless concede that the Reformers are still numerous—numerous enough, at the very least, to decide the day, and that not even the Ring can afford to despise them. Now these Ring leaders seem to think, if this k they do at all, the Reformers are nobody's. When the day for testing this question comes they will think differently. When the Ring men get their ticket in the field what are they going to do with it? Besides giving a reason for nominating a second Republican ticket, they will have to give others sufficient to convince Reformers that they ought to abandon their own and go over to the Ring ticket. Now, the Ring men must either have an insane view of their own strength, or intend to throw away the county, for they seem to make no provision for success. We say granting for the moment all that the Ring claim as to their own strength, one or other of these conclusions follow. Perhaps the leaders are foolish enough to suppose that the Reformers are going to be cudgeled and driven into whatever the Ring may propose. This view, we beg leave to remark, is, to say the least, very unsafe to make large calculations on. We ask, again, when the Ring have done the unwise and disorganizing thing of putting a second ticket in the field, *what are they going to do with it?* This seems not to have occurred to them. A faction which last fall were in the minority and has since accumulated a weight of odium perfectly frightful, not to refer to what is yet to be placed on them, should be a little modest, if in their downward career they have not got beyond that point.

OUR PECKSNIFF AGAIN.

JAMES L. GRAHAM is out in a card, in which he admits all we have said of his action in the Nine Million Bill. The case is just here: The friends of the measure were strong enough to pass the bill without GRAHAM's vote, but were not strong enough to "put it through" according to the programme without a suspension of the Senate rules, and to suspend them GRAHAM's vote was necessary, AND THEY GOT IT. *Graham voted to suspend the rules.* In voting thus he did the bill a vital service, and there was an understanding that if to pass the bill his vote was necessary it could be had,—at the very least he was not to vote against it. Of course, true to his PECKSNIFFIAN character, he was to *talk right* all the time. PECKSNIFF was always oily, conscientious, meek and indignantly virtuous, in the presence of any bit of deviltry that happened to be going on. See how like him was GRAHAM on this occasion. We quote from his card the little speech he made when about to cast the vote that was to give the lie to all its professions:

"*Mr. Speaker*, I have opposed this bill in *every stage* of its passage through the Senate, and shall vote *against* its final passage. But I always have and always *shall* oppose mere dilatory motions which can accomplish nothing but consumption of valuable time. This bill has been under discussion in the Senate for *four* or *five* days, it is evidently the *will* and *intention* of the Senate to pass it, and a vote on its final passage may as well be had to-day as to-morrow."

Having thus delivered himself, GRAHAM proceeded to vote to suspend the rules, the only point on which the supporters of the bill were not strong enough without his assistance.

And here, to keep up the parellel between our PECKSNIFF and the great original, we quote once more from Mr. DICKENS:

"As to Mr. Pecksniff himself," observed the hostess in confession, spreading out the skirts of her gown with both hands, and nodding her head a great many times as she did so, "I don't KNOW what to say. Somebody must have poisoned his mind or *influenced him in an extraordinary way.* I cannot believe that such a noble spoken gentleman would go and do wrong of his own accord."

"How many people," says Mr. Dickens, "there are in the world, who for no better reason, uphold these Pecksniffs to the last, and abandon virtuous men when Pecksniffs breathe upon them."

We have it on reliable autaority, that SIMON CAMERON takes the deepest interest in the politics of Allegheny county at present, and that he has directed the Ring, in his service here, *to throw the county into the hands of the Democrats rather than have the Reform ticket elected.* In other words, the CAMERON instruction is: PERMIT NO REPUBLICAN TO BE SENT TO CONGRESS OR THE LEGISLATURE THAT IS NOT A CAMERON MAN. Hence the tenacity with which the Ring, under the leadership of the servants of CAMERON, hold out against the Republican movement. It is for this reason a second ticket is to be brought into the field. Over and over have we asked why this should be done, and no answer has been forthcoming. The real motive the Ring dare not avow. It would be fatal to them to do it. But it has transpired that the reason is that *Cameron has issued his edict that no Republican for Congress or the Legislature not a trusted Cameron man shall be elected from Allegheny this fall.*

Republicans of Allegheny! to what base uses have you come at last? Your organization is in the hands of the greatest political corruptionist the country has produced, and you, your party, its principles, all, are to be sacrificed to further his interest and maintain his power!

BIBLE REVISION.

LONDON June, 1870.

The revision of the Scriptures, by eminent Hebrew and Greek scholars, is now initiated. The Bishop of Winchester brought the matter before the Convocation in a speech which is regarded so far as to indicate that the proposed work ought to be taken up by competent persons, or whether one part should be members or members of the national church, and the other part of the Nonconformist and Established Churches, within the pale of nonconformity.

It is now known that full provision has been made against sought of sectaria- ism in the committee of the parties invited to this special service. The New Testament Company have thus called to their aid, such like *professors* of Middleton of Aberdeen, and Dr. A. Roberts, of London—both Presbyterians. Dr. Angus, of the Baptist College, Regent's park, and Dr. Vance Smith, a Unitarian—to assist in the labor. Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, the Old Testament reviewers have called to Undraft for their knowledge of Hebrew and Rabbinical lore—a German, named like Dr. W. C. Lindsey, Independent, and Professor Fairbairn, of Glasgow, Presbyterian; Dr. Gotch, of the Baptist College at Bristol, and Dr. Davies, of Regent's Park College, Baptist. Finally, the Established Church sends ecclesiastics eminent for research and knowledge, barring out the Puseyite brotherhood.

There were hindrances to a number of eminent scholars, who had been invited to take part in this important work. Some are d barred by sick- s—some by urgent literary engagements, but all these have shown their appre- tation of the spirit in wh h the opportunity of- ered them. Dr. Tregelles, whose health is most precarious, could not undertake his share in such an undertaking.

The Church of England, as represented by Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, has sent out circulars that the Lord's Supper would first of all be admi- nistered to all the members designated. This was delicately put as a "notice," and not an "invitation," which has been deliberately avoided through as admirable refinement of delicacy in order that no pressure, even of courtesy, or good feeling, might be brought to bear on Nonconformists, who might decline to stay away.

After the communion, in Henry VII.'s chapel, the company adjourned to the two Jerusalem Jerusalem Chamber, there to begin their task, which has been arrange d in the most simple and systematic form. The text of the authorized version is printed on a narrow strip in the middle of a large sheet, with a broad sheet of paper, with wide margins for manuscript references and notes on the one side, and on the critical on the other.

There are certain rules of guidance for the companies are direct ons limiting the corrections to *the necessary* revision, and forbidding that no alteration of text is to be adopted unless two-thirds of those present assent to it.

In the subject to which this statement relates all intelligent persons are more or less interested. As a mere monument of our literature the English Bible is a volume essential to the completeness of every library, whether the collection cover a single shelf or line the walls of an edifice built for the purpose. But however lively the mere literary interest of the volume, it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the higher concerns involved in the correctness of the translation. By the proposal made some time ago and at length acted upon in England, to revise the King JAMES version of the Scriptures, both the literary interest and the religious interest have been excited. Men of taste were naturally alarmed at the mere suggestion of any meddling with the exquisite English of the venerable book, well knowing that to improve upon the admirable simplicity, purity, and directness of expression which mark the translation, is an impossibility. Others, again, more or less indifferent about the religious import of the sacred writings, were unwilling that any change should be made in a volume associated in their hearts with the cherished memories of youth and home. One of the most touching appeals against revision that we have seen, was made by a person of this class, whose conservatism seemed to rest upon the same amiable sentiment which prompts some persons to preserve a father's staff, or to spare the old tree under whose shade they played in childhood. But a still more earnest opposition to the proposed amendment is maintained by those who look at the subject from a religious point of view. By some it is contended that the effect of the scheme must be to weaken the popular confidence in the authority of the Bible. This objection has little, if any force. In the present age of the world all things are known, or will come into the light. The devotion of ignorance has ceased to be of any value, and a reverence founded on error commands no respect. Whatever mischief can be produced by the allegation of mistaken renderings in the authorized version of the scriptures has been already initiated—as everybody has heard or will hear of the charge, and any well informed person will choose to deny its truth. Popular commentaries are found everywhere in which the common translation is corrected, or new renderings of certain words are suggested as admissible or desirable. Even the marginal readings given in so many Bibles suffice to show that the authors of the common version were often not absolutely sure that they had selected the right English word to express the meaning of the original. It is also well known that the King JAMES translation has undergone considerable changes since it was first published in 1611. In 1769 Dr. BLAYNEY edited an edition in which he made many corrections, and since that time changes were made in an Oxford edition which have passed over into the Bible in common use.

Indeed, it seems clear that the proper effect of a careful revision must be to increase the popular confidence in the authorized version. As appears from the statement quoted above, a mere revision and not a new translation is intended. And the result of the labors of the eminent scholars who have undertaken the work, will be an edition of the Bible in reference to which no competent person can say that it contains erroneous or grossly defective translations. At present the general charge of error and defect so often made, excites among the uninformed the suspicion that the faults are much greater than they are in reality. On the appearance of the revised edition no ground will be left either for the charge or for the suspicion. It also appears that there is nothing in the undertaking which needs alarm either merely sentimental lovers of the book or those who object to change on the score of taste. The diction will remain essentially unchanged, the style and literary tone of the volume will be unaffected by the revision; in fact nothing will be removed but the manifest blemishes by which it is deformed.

A few words concerning these blemishes may be satisfactory to some of our readers. One obvious blemish in the common version of the Bible is a considerable number of words which, though in familiar use in the beginning of the seventeenth century, have become obsolete. Then, there are a few terms of frequent recurrence which, having in the course of time taken on an indelicate or coarse shade of meaning, no longer represent justly the import of the original word. In all these words a change has been made expedient by the mere lapse of time.

Other defects of our translation have become obvious in the light of the advancement made in the knowledge of the original languages of the book. The translators were among the best scholars of their time, but the acquaintance with Hebrew and Greek then possible was defective in comparison with the knowledge attainable at the present day. Both philology and archæology have made long strides within the last fifty years. Asia and especially Palestine and the adjacent countries have been thoroughly explored, and thus a clear light has been cast upon names as obscure as midnight a hundred years ago, because the things for which the names stood were unknown. Thus in our Bible the word *adder* is used to translate four different Hebrew words, two of which are now perfectly identified with known serpents. The word *behemoth* is now certainly known to mean hippopotamus, and ought to be so translated. The word *leviathan* occurs five times in our version, and is always left untranslated, though in three of the passages it undoubtedly means the crocodile. This point might be illustrated at almost any length. By applying the extensive knowledge of the natural history of Egypt and Asia Minor at present possessed, the Committee of Revision may impart a fresh and lively interest to their edition by introducing an improved nomenclature in that department. But this is by no means the most important particular in which the translation may be improved by the application of modern knowledge.

In respect to the New Testament, it is generally known that, by the discovery and collation of manuscripts, a vastly better original text exists now than two hundred years ago. Then, a much nicer knowledge of New Testament Greek is possessed now than formerly. Not only the force of single words, but the relation of sentences, as indicated by the connecting particles, is very much better understood. As illustration of the sort of improvements which may be expected from the revision, we may refer to Matthew xxv., 8: "The foolish said unto the wise, give us of your oil, for our lamps *are gone out.*" The original tense, as well as the sense, manifestly requires, "Our lamps are going out." Such emendations may seem trifling, but in a book so much read by young as well as old, no remediable defects should be allowed to stand. A more important emendation may be made in the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans. There the same Greek word (logizomai) is translated successively by "count," "impute" and "reckon," to the evident confusion and embarrassment of the reasoning, as the reader cannot fail to see if he peruses the passage after substituting "reckon," as the original requires, wherever "count" or "impute" occurs. Evidently in such a passage the Greek word ought to be represented by the same English word throughout.

After all possible revision, however, it will be found that only the form, not the substance of the book has been changed—as whatever defects it may have, our authorized version of the scriptures is conceded on all hands to be one of the best translations in any language. All who speak English have good reason to be proud of the book and thankful for the services which it has rendered to liberty and truth. By revision it will be made only more worthy of the homage it receives.

ABOUT WITHDRAWING.

We are authorized to say that the assertion of the "organ" about the withdrawal of Reform candidates is without a particle of truth. It is the "last card" of a desperate faction, a base ruse, and the circulation of which the Ring base their only hope. It is true that there is not a single office-seeker on the Reform ticket—a circumstance so unusual in the politics of this county, that the Ring don't know what to make of it.

But there have been withdrawals and will be more. A dozen "slate" candidates withdrew on the first appearance of the Reform movement. Never did a brood of spring chickens, on the appearance of a hawk, scatter so precipitately as they. The Ring Committee have held sessions to procure the withdrawal of more stubborn candidates, who, with more zeal than sense, were determined to stand their chances. As the latest advices complete success had not attended the efforts of the Committee on Withdrawals.

The "organ" will not deny these things. If it had any sense it would cease its falsehoods about the Reformers and treat their candidates at least decently. These candidates are gentlemen about whom no one, not even the "organ," can utter falsehoods with impunity. Nothing in this world do the Ring desire so much as the withdrawal of the Reform candidates. Certain little jobs are in jeopardy. "Slate" making is at a discount. The presence of the Reform candidates confuses things terribly. They must get out of the way, and the "organ" and the leaders, as they have undertaken to lie them out of the way. Truly the necessities of the Ring must be urgent! Is there another Court House, Unexpended Balance or other job that is suffering? Are the fat salaries of the Ring in danger? Here, unquestionably, is the secret of the ardent desire of the Ring that the Reform candidates should withdraw. It is hard that these precious patriots should be so interfered with. Perhaps if the leaders would be a little more respectful the Reform candidates might consent to withdraw and allow the Ring to go ahead with their jobbery!

MR. GRAHAM'S CARD.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Mr Graham, while denying with great emphasis the specific charge—not made by me—that he was to come to the rescue of the nine million Bill if necessary, admits that he did vote to *facilitate* the passage of it, supposing with the rule which would have enabled him, at least to *refund* it, and excuses himself on the ground that time was pressing, and he was afraid to pass it at any rate, and that he never was in favor of *dilatory motions!* Let us look at this for a moment.

In the first place, then, there was no "dilatory motion" in the case, and it required none. All he was required to do, if he was sincerely desirous to defeat the bill, was to avail himself of the Senate rule requiring a majority to prevent *hasty* and improper legislation by a mere *majority*, that no bill should have two readings on the same day without the consent of at least two-thirds of the whole body. In the present case it was made a point by "the organ" that the *indecent haste* with which the thing was done was one of its worst and most suspicious features. It was also done, however, through the direct agency of Mr. Graham—and that, too, backed by a speech or argument for the case, as reported by himself—is now a conceded fact.

What, then, is to be said of his denial that he was to come to the rescue at last when he did by his own confession, vote to facilitate in this very effective way? If the bill was a wrong one, as he admits it to have been; if it was to take improperly out of the Sinking Fund of the immense sum of nine millions of dollars, why did he not interpose his *negative*, and fight against the injustice to the last ditch? It is idle to talk of "dilatory motions" in such a case. It was a *privilege* which a wholesome law gave him, and which it was his *duty* to take advantage of. Instead, however, of making a bold, manly, stand-up fight, he not only turns tail, but absolutely *moves* himself *to dispense* with the rule, and votes against it in support of his motion, thereby demoralizing the opposition by his own recreancy. Instead of leading them on to repel the last assault, and to postpone the surrender, at all events until a possible relief might come from the people, "Call you this backing your friends, Mr. Graham?" For all that concerns the people, you might as well have voted for the bill; if it was not *better* for its friends that you should help it along in this way, than by giving it a *direct* support. It was painful, for you, no doubt, to vote against it, as you state yourself, although you admit in the same breath that it was wrong. If you did not, however, favor it at bottom, you have made a most unfortunate record, one which no special pleading, either of your own or of the newspapers that are so anxious to cover up your defaults, can either obliterate or explain away.

KILBUCK.

SOMETHING practical and possible in behalf of suffering Confederates seems at last to have been suggested. Shirley Dare, having shown that the cost of the material is generally the smallest part of the price paid for the ladies' ready-made garments, leaving a wide margin to reward labor and provide profit, says: "All of this tends to show that it would pay somebody to open a shop for the sale of ready-made articles, allowing sewing women themselves to furnish the materials, and to set a fair price upon their work." Yes, but then the sewing women might indulge unwarrantable ideas, with their wages graded down to the very last notch. Suppose that the plan be modified somewhat. Let several women, enough to do the sewing for such a shop, start one and do their own sewing, be their own mistresses and divide not alone their wages but the profits. Let them co-operate in fact, and needle-women at least, will no longer appeal in rain and disgrace our civilization by their poverty and wretchedness.

A LONDON letter to the New York *Times* graphically describes the sale of Mr. Dickens's personal property, in regard to which it is understood no choice was left to the executors. Bidding upon the pictures was lively and prices were good, for them alone 7,608 guineas being realized. Charles Dickens, Jr., paid 320 guineas for a little water-color, by W. Hunt, of roses in a blue and white jug, Gale's miniature in oils of "Mr. F's Aunt," of the size of a playing card, brought sixty guineas, 1,000 guineas were sold for a "Dolly Varden" that Dickens paid £20 to Frith for; Maclise's full length portrait of Dickens brought 660 guineas. The tieknacks averaged even higher in prices; a silver gilt figure of Mr. Pickwick bringing 100; one of Sam Weller, £64, and a stuffed raven, which was the original of "Grip" in "Barnaby Rudge" selling for 120 guineas, and other things likewise.

General W. Hamilton Ward, the Yankee who subdued the Chinese rebellion some years ago, has just been made a "joss" by imperial decree, to be worshipped daily by all Celestials.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

July 25, forty years ago, occurred in Boston one of the most memorable changes in the weather on record. It was the last of the longest series of hot days experienced in Boston within half a century, if not the longest ever experienced there. During seven successive days the thermometer rose to 90° and above, and on three days it ranged as high as 96°, with the wind from the east. On the 25th the mercury rose during the forenoon to 95°. But suddenly, about two P. M., the wind came from the east, and the thermometer went down upon the run. It soon commenced raining, and the temperature was so low by evening that not only thick clothing, but even brick fires were necessary to indoor comfort.

Washington's only joke: During the debate in the Continental Congress on the establishment of the Federal army, a member offered a resolution providing that it should never exceed three thousand men; whereupon Washington moved an amendment, that no army should ever invade the country with a force exceeding two thousand men. The joke was a great success, and only laughter it excited smothered the resolution.

A Philadelphia Jenkins, seeing three hundred Girard College boys "go through" the multiplication table upon his "Jeweniles Mund," agree that it shows that "Gladstone is the first man of England as regards intellectual p w r."—*Ex.*

Le Gaulois says that Napoleon has offered Rochefort a chaplaincy in the French army, and that the latter has agreed to put out his *Lanterne*, and abandon politics.

Chevalier de Lorsy, the Austrian Consul General to the United States, who died the other day, was chiefly instrumental in the introduction of the American system of river navigation in Europe.

The bishops of Calezzo in Italy and Little Rock in the United States are the only two *placed* on the infallibility decree at the last.

The new $500 dollar legal tender notes are to bear a vignette of John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Morell and Miss Gardner, two American ladies, created a sensation in Paris by their artistic efforts.

Announcement is just made that at Portland, Me., May 14th, were quietly married the musical artists Signor Brignoli and Miss Mozelli.

General Thomas' widow has just received $6,561 as a life insurance policy.

Dr. Augustus C. Hamlin, of Bangor, Maine, has been notified by the Surgeon General that in case of actual war in Europe he will be appointed special commissioner to report upon the hospital and medical systems of the armies of France and Prussia. Dr. Hamlin is a nephew of Senator Hamlin.

War Secretary Belknap and General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, start this week to inspect all the United States arsenals and armories, beginning with Springfield.

Prof. E. P. Evans, the distinguished occupant of the chair of Modern Languages in the University of Michigan, has resigned to go to Europe for five years.

The Washington *Star* says: "The nervous would-be imitator of Parnell, the late French Minister, lest his defective English should unfit him for diplomatic duty, can hardly be numbered on this side of the water. We can see an has-nators abroad, who cannot speak or even write the English language of the courts to which they are accredited, to take to cowhiding suicide, we imagine that it would require an ex- it and protracted session of the Senate to fill vacancies."

Gen. Vlasgaly, Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, left Washington on a tour through the United States. He will soon return to Pekin, where he has been counted for many years among the most distinguished representatives of foreign powers, and an honored colleage of Mr Frederick Bruce, Mr Burlingame, and Mr Berthemy.

STATE NEWS.

Charles G. Dritker, of Clifton, Luzerne county, committed suicide at the Wyoming House, Scranton, on Sunday last.

Woodcock shooting commenced July 4, and early Autumn shooting begins August 1, and ends January 1.

On Monday Governor Geary placed his official signature to two hundred and eighty-one warrants.

The corner-stone of a new Roman Catholic Church was laid at Wilkesbarre on Sunday. It is to be a handsome building, sixty-five feet front by one hundred and eighty-five feet deep, and forty feet in height. It is to cost sixty thousand dollars.

Wm. Redmon, of Columbia, conductor of a freight train, was knocked off the car by the bridge at Moorsville on saturday, and instantly killed.

The corner-stone of a new German Catholic church is to be laid at Lancaster on Sunday, August 7th.

A deck laborer named Bradley, at Erie, indulged in too much beer on Monday, and in attempting to climb from a schooner into a boat to procure a fresh supply, fell into the water and was drowned. A man named Lloyd also fell in trying to rescue him, and came near losing his own life.

A young man fell from the roof of Hon. G. W. Scofield's residence at Warren, on Saturday, and received probably fatal injuries.

George A. Elliott, Esq., who had resided in Erie since 1811, died there on Saturday, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a graduate of Yale, a member of the bar, and at the time of his arrival in Erie, one of the only lawyers in that city. Mr. Elliott was one of the founders of the first Sabbath school in that city, and Horace Greeley was numbered among its earliest scholars.

OHIO NEWS.

Senator Sherman is at his home in Mansfield.

Enterprising parties have just started a flax mill in New Lisbon.

The Dayton Board of Health have directed an analysis to be made of the Holly water.

Mrs. Susan Bonham, colored, formerly of Xenia, has been appointed postmistress at Jackson, La.

An extensive water cure establishment is to be erected in Mansfield. Water is to be taken from the sulphur springs on the Platt farm by hydraulic power.

A monument is to be erected over the remains of the late John McIntire, the founder of Zanesville, and the testator of the McIntyre estate bequeathed to Zanesville for educational purposes.

The trustees of Otterbein University have decided not to remove the institution from Westerville. They will erect for its accommodation a threestory brick building with a front of 160 feet, costing $40,000.

The *Steele Journal* says: Cleveland has a ghost—an unquiet, living grocer, whose sands of life, having been used too freely in the sugar, finally ran out. And now he spends his nights walking about the premises in his night shirt or no-bulous breasls, and frightens his wife nearly out of her senses for fear he is going to elope.

The Urbana *Union* says: A well in Mechanicsburg, which a Mr. Jones was having dug, and which had reached a depth of sixteen feet, was suddenly drained of its bottom, and in eighteen minutes was completely filled and overflowing with water. The plastic stream, which is continually flowing from the well, would fill a round pipe two and a half inches in diameter.

A citizen of Portsmouth, a few nights since, undertook to ascend the closet shelves at his boarding house, thinking he was going up stairs to his sleeping room. The shelves wouldn't stand it, and they, he and the dishes came to grief.

Says the Medina *Gazette*: Medina bids fair to become famous for the longevity of its inhabitants. A woman died here three or four years ago aged 104 years, another lately aged 98, and one now living is 102 and smart. Last Wednesday a farmer 80 years old rode over twenty miles on his mowing machine to get it repaired, and returned the same day. Forty miles on a mowing machine, over a rough road, and in hot weather, too! a tough test for a young man. What county will show us a senior octogenarian?

Ellen Giblin, a Dayton woman, mother of three children, procured a jug of whisky on Saturday, locked herself up in a close room, drank half the contents of the jug and died. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from intoxication and suffocation.

Dayton complains of two nuisances just now —"Sico Fly" and fleas.

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

How the Reform Movement is Viewed by Republicans of Other Counties.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

RIDGWAY, PA., July 26, 1870.

The progress of the "True Republican Movement" in Allegheny county, is regarded with much interest by Republicans here, and the course of the COMMERCIAL therein as a theme of general approval, and that your battle for the right may be "short, sharp and decisive," is the general hope. You will receive the heartfelt thanks of all true friends of our glorious party, for demonstrating with so much clearness, and teaching the masses, not only in the old banner county, but of the State, that to be a devoted, earnest Republican it is not necessary for a man to be a mere "man Friday" in abject, servile obedience to the behests—right or wrong—of a corrupt, unscrupulous ring, which may claim to be director of his political conscience.

To judge from its course, it would seem that your County Executive Committee were endeavoring to impress the masses with a belief in its "infallibility," and was making use of the new dogma in defense of its claims to act as the wisdom-piece of the party, and for the purpose of covering up delinquencies and other deeds of the past.

The party in Allegheny county is to be congratulated, that by nominating such a noble and unexceptionable ticket, in spite of the frantic clamor and appeals of its creatures and their "organ," it has succeeded in hurling down its rank the domination of the Ring, which, like "another old man of the sea," has fastened itself upon, and thwarted the efforts of the party towards reform for years. The Reformers, formerly resident in Allegheny, and was familiar, to some extent at least, with the operations of its professional wire-pullers, and knows what sort of "stuff" they are made of, die hard," and slowly relax its grasp of "loaves and fishes," of fat office jobs, "corporated balances, &c., &c., which a long control of the dominant party has placed in its power, and which, in consideration of long possession, the Ring seems to imagine belong to it. Such willies is according with the old kingly doctrine of "Divine right." He knows those "corruption" will be gone, if the offices are filled in the interest of retrenchment and reform, the course of the COMMERCIAL will be bitterly denounced, discharges for its fearless and unsparing exposure of the Ring's do-things," but its success and popularity here and elsewhere is only another proof that "honesty is the best policy," even in politics.

In this connection the old couplet will undoubtedly force itself upon the reader, and it must be confessed that it is not inapt:

"No thief ever felt the halter draw
With a good opinion of the law."

As a life-long Republican, and a believer that the ascendancy of our noble party can only be retained by the election of pure and honest men and the triumph of principles of reform, and hostility to public corruption in all its forms, I will close by hoping for the success of the ticket in the field, and by expressing the belief that upon event would be a long step in the proper direction.

W. G.

ACTIVITY IN OUR NAVY YARDS.

All Vessels Being Completed and Repaired as Rapidly as Possible.

The navy is to be put on something of a war footing, and all the yards are now ordered to hasten with all possible speed the completion and repair of every vessel that can be got into commission at a reasonable time. This order, it proper, should be carried out. The Navy Department to reinforce the European squadron with eight or ten efficient vessels in about two months. The limit fixed by Congress for the number of seamen has been increased, and the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Porter think that the number should be increased to fourteen thousand men. At the Portsmouth navy yard additional workmen have been employed, and the first-class screw-steamer California, of 21 guns, and the fourth-class screw-steamer Narragansett, of 5 guns, are nearly ready for sea. The Boston Navy Yard has orders to fit out for sea, and to dispatch the new first-class screw-steamer Worcester, 15 guns. It is also thought that other vessels lying at that yard will be got ready for sea. The Iowa, 21 guns, is laid up; and the Niagara, 12 guns; Shenandoah, 4 guns; Hornet, 4 guns, are now lying at the Boston yard. At Brooklyn orders have been received to have every available vessel in condition for service with all possible haste. Already two ships are ready for sea, and only a few days will elapse before they will be in quarter of the world. At Philadelphia the Juniata, 10 guns, will be ready for sea early by the 15th of August, and officers have been ordered to report for duty on board. At the Washington Navy Yard the Kansas is being repaired.

LIFE AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, July 26, 1870.

A mile and a half from Bedford, in the Alleghany Mountains, we find the celebrated Bedford Springs. They are six in number, flowing from the base of the surrounding mountain hills. Two of them are limestone, one is chalybeate, another sulphur, a fifth sweet and soft, and the last the great mineral spring. The latter issues from a rock opening in a solid rock, about three feet long, one foot deep and one wide, and sends forth a barrel of water every minute, without diminution, change or interruption. The waters contain sulphurate of magnesia and of soda, muriate of soda and of lime, together with carbonate of iron and lime, in such combination and proportions as to defy imitations by the most skilful chemists. They lose none of their virtues, even by evaporation and can, consequently, be barreled and bottled and sent to distant lands. As they constitute both a cathartic and a tonic, they are admirably adapted to recuperate the debilitated system, and constitute an invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, derangement of the kidneys and entire train of nervous affections.

The valley between the hills first mentioned is diversified by bluff and stream, and outlying grounds, of which there are more than two hundred yards wide, and tastefully ornamented with shrubbery, trees, pavilions and graveled walks. Winding paths are conducted along Constitution hill, ending to Beaumont, which affords a charming prospect of the surrounding country. The scenery is grand and picturesque, the air is pure, cool and invigorating, and the surroundings of nature are such as in such profusion as to render this a delightful retreat for the weary, debilitated and the invalid, as well as the refugee from the oppressive heat of the cities.

The buildings are five in number, one extending across the valley, and the others along the side of the road. The Mansion House and stores in connection with colonnades along their entire length, and adequate to accommodate four hundred visitors comfortably. The bathing establishments furnish facilities for such luxury in all manner of forms. Promenades and rides abound, fishing and hunting can be pursued at pleasure, and means for recreation, exercise, amusement, and social intercourse with entertainment and religious instruction are always at hand.

The programme of a day at the Springs is as follows: Rise from five to six, drink water from six to seven, at intervals of ten minutes; breakfast from seven to nine; bathe from eleven to twelve; dine from two to three; sup from six to seven, and retire between nine and twelve. The intermediate time is spent in reading, writing, chatting, dancing, waltzing, riding, visiting, and in the evening, when the parlors of the visitors are thrown together from all parts of the country, they mingle on a common level, and seek acquaintance and mingle with each other in a free and natural manner. The usual forms of aristocracy is laid aside, and the geniality of a social democracy reigns supreme. Here some physical disabilities, seeking relief from the same health-restoring fountain, meet on the same level as akin to each other, and constitute a brotherhood actuated by kindly sympathies and friendly offices.

The present season promises to be one of the best ever enjoyed. There have been large upwards of five hundred arrivals at the Springs, and about two hundred and fifty at the Arandale, and this number is daily augmented by new accessions. Pittsburgh and Baltimore are largely represented, but Boston from the east, New Orleans from the south, and St. Louis from the west, have also contributed their quota of visitors. Gov. Geary, Senator Cameron, and other families are here, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected.

It is nearly thirty years since we made our first pilgrimage to Bedford. We have visited Saratoga, stood on Mount Washington and Niagara Falls, and thronged the heart of the world, but we would not detract from the virtues of the waters of the one, the grandeur of the scenery of the other, the salubrity of the breezes of the third, nevertheless, whenever nature craves rest, recreation and invigoration, Bedford Springs, with its conscious benefits and its sparkling memories, crowds itself upon us, and we are led on by a bewitching charm to return to its romantic scenes and lifegiving waters.

John Anderson, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Springs, gives the establishment his special supervision. Mr. A. Allen, the experienced superintendent, attends to the details, and a large retinue of employees minister to the comfort of the guests. The charges are moderate, the accommodations good, access to Bedford easy, and its advantages unsurpassed as a summer resort.

T. W. C.

ALONE.

Oh that a wind would call
From the depths of the leafless wood
Oh that a voice would fall
On the ear of my solitude!
Far away is the sea,
With its sounds and its spirit-tone:
Over it white clouds flee,
But I am alone, alone.

Straight and steady and tall
The trees stand on their feet;
Fed by the old stone wall
The moss grows green and sweet;
But no heart is full of fears,
For the sun shines far away;
And they look in no face through tears,
And the light of a dying day.

And my heart was glad last night
As I pressed it with my palm;
Its throb was airy and light
As it sang some spirit-psalm;
But it died away by night
As I wandered forth to-day—
As a bird sat dead on its nest,
While life's song on the spray.

Oh weary heart of mine,
Is there ever a truth for thee?
Will ever a sun outshine
But the sun that shines on me?
Away, away through the air
The clouds and the leaves are blown;
And my heart hath need of prayer,
For it sitteth alone, alone.

—From "Robert Falconer," by George MacDonald.

ALABASTRINE,

A FINE TOILET POWDER,

AT

RANKIN'S

DRUG STORE,

41 ST. CLAIR STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOOT RACING EXTRAORDINARY.

The Feminine Pedestrian—Female Athletic Sports at Rocky River—Two Foot Races—Something New in the Sporting Line.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 26th.]

Whether or not the recent female rowing match at Pittsburgh and the female foot race at Rocky river, are "surface indications" of the coming millenium, when women will be on absolute equality with men, in everything, we do not pretend to say, but the subject certainly furnishes food for thought. If they are harbingers of the new dispensation of Anthony, and Stanton, and Stone, and Howe, and Livermore, and Bradwell, and Cutler, then, indeed, may a good people unite in prayers for deliverance.

The footrace at Rocky River, between two women of this city, took place according to advertisement on Monday afternoon. Such a locality attracted a large crowd, numbering probably fifteen hundred persons. The least that can be said of them is that those were precious few who are in the habit of responding to the call of church bells. The steamer J. K. White and one or two rigs took out large loads, the cars of the Rocky River Railroad were crowded, and a large number, probably half the crowd, came in from the surrounding country in carts, men, women and children, drawn thither out of curiosity.

The contestants were Mrs Julia M. Symonds, of a saloon keeper, and Mrs. Mary M. Main, a widow. It is not necessary to give elaborate details of their personal appearance or pedigree, for in women who will so unsex themselves as to engage in such performances, before an unregenerate crowd, the less they are beautiful, there is little to admire save their pluck, and

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ONLY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1870.

Money continues easy with most of our discount houses, and the banks have a plentiful supply for their customer applicants. The offerings are comparatively light, and little acceptable paper is seen at all on the open market.

Local stocks are dull. Some small lots of bank stocks are offered, Allegheny National sold at 67¾; and Citizens' at 88½; Bank of Pittsburgh is on the market at 71¾@72¼. Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds are quotable at about 87—few lots are offering.

—At Chicago markets and finances continue dull and unsatisfactory. The condition of local finances depends so largely upon the grain markets that when these are lifeless and seem a considerable advance and a considerable decline, as they now seem to be, finances are dull. Nobody knows what to do in view of the future. The certainty of war in Europe makes a prospect of higher prices for wheat which the condition of the grain here, and the continuance of close, sweltering weather forbid either speculators or shippers in this market the hope of realizing. In this condition of things, no one knows what to do. Operators are afraid to ship, and afraid to sell. The almost certainty also of an unprecedented crop of corn this fall, when it will begin to come in quite freely five or six weeks hence, while we have still near 2,000,000 bushels in store here, held at 12 cents per bushel higher than at this time last year, makes the stock of this kind of grain also move only slowly. This condition of things is shown in the scanty supply of exchange, which has made an advance in its price necessary to 50 dis.

—The money market at Cincinnati has undergone little actual change during the week. Bankers have grown more conservative in their notions under the influence of news from abroad, but there seems to be nothing in the movements of affairs in trade circles to warrant such a tendency. Borrowers who have occasion to offer paper make generally satisfactory showings of their uses of the money they get, and there is as much to show that business is not now on as safe a basis as heretofore. There was a speculative spasm in the early part of the week, and it may be that it had some influence on the feelings of money tenders. The outside brokers have continued to have more money on hand to invest than they could place, and the character of the market serves as a steady regulator. Rates of interest seldom run above 10 per cent., and a considerable amount of the paper of regular customers is placed at 8@9 per cent.

—Government bonds to-day were firmer, and a fraction better in price.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '62	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds '64	109½	109	109
U. S. Bonds '65	109½	109	109
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	107¾	108	108
U. S. Bonds '67	107¾	108	108
U. S. Bonds '68	107¾	108	108
10-40s	104¾	104¾	104¾
Gold	121¾	121¾	121¾

—The New York *Tribune* says that it is asserted, by well informed correspondents of German houses in this city, that England and Russia are exhausting the resources of diplomacy to protract the suspense, and if possible thereby to prevent the clash of arms, with the intention of securing some trifling concessions from the contending nations which might become the pivot upon which negotiations may turn in the direction of peace. In view of such a possible contingency, there is no disposition manifested to-day by the "bears" in the stock market to increase their lines, for the slightest intimations foreshadowing successful intervention by the great Powers would produce a sudden and rapid reaction in prices. The moneyed public are convinced that our dividend paying railroad shares are safe and profitable investments, and they are simply waiting for the turn in the scales. When the favorable moment arrives there will be a healthful absorption of such securities as are calculated by their intrinsic value to attract purchasers.

—The Wall street mark's to-day were very unsettled. At 9:30 A. M. Gold opened at 122, Central and Hudson 90, Scrip 86¾, Erie 21, Reading 94, Lake Shore 89, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 105¾, Northwests 82 and 84, Rock Island 113, Fort Wayne 92¼, Pacific Mail 40, St. Paul 58¼ and 74¼, the latter 20 lbs $16 half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

At 11:30 call gold 121¾; Canton, 62; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; Pacific Mail, 39½; Adams Express, 66¾; Wells-Fargo, 13½; American, 43¾; Central and Hudson, 90¼; Scrip, 86¾; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 94¾; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 88¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 105¾; Northwestern, 81½; preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 112¾; Fort Wayne, 92¼; Pacific Mail 39¾; St. Paul 58¾ and 74¼.

At the regular 1:30 call the market became dull and there was a general decline in many of the stocks. Gold was 121¾; Canton, 62¾; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; Quicksilver, 4; Pacific Mail, 38¾; Adams Express, 66¾; Wells Fargo, 13½; American, 42¾; United States Express, 43½; Central and Hudson, 90¼; Scrip, 86¾; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 95¼; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 88¾; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 104¾; Northwestern, 81¾@82; Rock Island, 112¾; St. Paul, 58@57¾; Wabash, 47; Fort Wayne, 92¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 33½; Alton, 115.

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Ad.	Dec.
Central & Hudson, 91	91¼		¼	
N. Y. Central scrip, 86¾	87		¼	
Erie	21¼	21¾	½	
Reading	94	95¼	1¼	
Harlem	130	130		
Illinois Central	132½	132		½
Cleve. and Pitts.	105	104¾		¼
Northwestern	82	81¾		¼
Do. preferred	84	85	¼	
Rock Island	112¾	113¾	¾	
St. Paul	59	58		1
Do. preferred	74¾	75	¼	
Fort Wayne	91	92¼	1¼	
Ohio and Miss.	33½	33½		
Pacific Mail	40	39¾		¼
Adams Express	66¾	66¾	¼	
Wabash	48¾	47		1¾
Do. preferred	72	72		
Lake Shore	89¾	89¾	¼	
Gold	121¾	121¾		¾

—In the present general interest in French finances the following explanations may not be uninteresting. "French exchange" is at par when quoted at 5.16¾. That is to say, 5 francs and 16¾ centimes to the dollar. But it quoted at 5.20, for instance, or any figures higher than the par of 5.16¾, it shows that Paris exchange is below par, because a larger amount of Paris funds is given for a dollar. Thus 5.20 would be 3¾ centimes below par, while 5.13 would be 3¾ above par.

The Credit Mobilier is a joint-stock company, founded in Paris under an official decree of November 18, 1852, with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, for the transaction of a general banking business, and with the professed object of aiding in every important public work, of promoting every imaginable form of industry, of consolidating into a common stock the shares and bonds of existing companies. It took every form of security from almost every enterprise that offered, and sold its guaranty or sold to every conceivable project. It made money rapidly at first, and its shares of 500 francs each rose enormously on the market; but it soon became much involved, owing to the extravagance of its projects, and the indiscriminate character of its ventures. The net profits in 1855 reached 28,000,000 francs.

The rents are the French public funds or public debt securities, mostly in the form of perpetual annuities, and answer in general terms to the bonds or public securities of other nations.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

JULY 26.—The supply of all kinds has been ample, with a moderate inquiry. Prices were steadily held to the close of the week without change.

PIG.

Charcoal foundry, No. 1, per ton	$37 00@ 38 00
Charcoal foundry, No. 2, per ton	35 00@ 36 00
Charcoal mill, per ton	35 00@ 36 00
Stone coal foundry, per ton	35 00@ 36 00
Stone coal mill, per ton	34 00@ 36 00
Vanadium car wheel	50 00@ 60 00
Hot blast Missouri, per ton	46 00@ 48 00
Cold blast Meramec, per ton	50 00@ 60 00
Cold blast car wheel, per ton	55 00@ 60 00
Cold blast Hecla, per ton	60 00@ 80 00
Bloomfield Meramec, per ton	95 00@100 00
Scrap, cast, per ton	1 30@ 1 40
Scrap, wrought, per ton	1 40@ 1 50

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, per lb	3½@ 3¾ c
Bar, charcoal, per lb	4¾@ 5½ c
American sheet, per lb	5 @ 8¼ c
Russia sheet, per lb	17 @19 c
Imitation, per lb	12 @13 c
Horseshoes, Shoenberger's, per lb	7½@ 7¾ c
Mule shoes, Shoenberger's, per lb	6¾@ 6¾ c
Nail rods	8½@ 9 c

—*Commercial.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1870.

REMARKS—The market was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are disposed to hold off, or at least to purchase very sparingly as their faith in the present prices being maintained is not very strong. The weather has been changeable. Our river are again rising, with a good stage of water for the season. Flour—The market was not an exalted one; dealers were purchasing principally sufficient to meet the current trade demand. The general opinion at present is that prices will go no lower. The mills are well provided with wheat, and are running to their full capacity. The low price of wheat has been a benefit to their favor. The leading houses have a fair stock on hand, and are doing a good business. Once in a slow market; we neither advance nor decline as rapidly as other leading cities.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	4,221	4,672
Apples, bbls	195	205
Cheese, lbs	1,731	909
Corn, sacks	437	457
Wheat, sacks	4,831	2,910
Barley, sacks	8,25	956
Rye, sacks	557	533
Oats, sacks	5,078	5,203
Butter, pkgs	145	140
Eggs, pkgs	2,880	681
Bacon, tierces	546	691
Dried Beef, tierces	11	27

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Prices are weak. We can report sales at a variety of prices ranging from $2 50@3 ⅌ barrel. Receipts moderate.

ANISEED—The market is steady but not very active. Dealers are confining their purchases to lots to meet the current wants. Soda sal—Country, refined, 5½@5¾c; pot-ash 7@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—The demand has improved for strictly prime qualities under light receipts. Since our last 200 packages were received. Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from 22@2½c for choice packages for table use. Other sales were from 18@20c ⅌ lb.

CARBON OIL—The market is a shade firmer. The demand, however, is light. Standard white sold in a jobbing way at 22½@23c ⅌ gallon.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; star 16c, and sperm at 42@43c ⅌ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ⅌ gross.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½@5¾ lb; Nos. 3, 5¾c; No. 1 @6c; oatmeal, 5 and 15 ⅌ barrel 20 lbs $1c; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 33@ 36½ ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—We can report a fair trade demand, principally to meet the wants of the home market. Sales Onio factory, 12c; Goshen, 14c; and Switzer 20@20c ⅌ lb. Receipts 75 boxes.

FEED—The market continues to be well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: Bran, $1 ⅌ cwt.; shorts, $1 ½; shipstuffs, $1 ½; middlings, $1 80 ⅌ cwt.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply we think is in excess of the demand. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for round lots.

DRIED APPLES—Sales Ohio sundried at 5½@5¾c; Sugar Cured Hams, 20@25c; S. C. Sides, 18c; Shoulders, 15c; Breasts, 20@21c; Mess Pork, $16@31 50@32 00 ⅌ bbl; receipts 75 barrels. In Bacon and Lard no change.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light, and the demand merely to meet the wants of the home trade. The season for drawing is also over, the new will soon take the place of the old fruits. Sugar-

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Divorce Notice—H. A. Collier, Commissioner.
Rea ravine Lands—Swarthy—Bruce & Sons—September 8
Civil and Mining Engineers—Taylor & Pallow.
Cox Sprayed—Charles A. Wood.
Grand Rise at the Rink—Friday, July 29.
Sale-man Wanted—Rex A. Commercial office.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar.
Tea and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Steam Power Printing—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dwenah & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cocoanut Cake—Morgan & Co.
Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial
Moth and Freck e Lotion—Dr. B C. Perry.
Sulphur Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Ingestion—Harris's Summer Cordial.
Fire Brick and Clay—D. K. Acker.
Diarrhœa—Harris' Summer Cordial.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Cholera—Harris' Cramp Cure.
Vitalia for the hair—Phalon's.
Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.
Special Bargains—Wagenstern & Co.
Summer Consolation—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Pocket Com pheil r—Jacob Weaver, Jr.
Kenwood Boarding School—Mrs. Jacobus, A. M.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & sons.
U. S Watch Company—W. G. Dunseath.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Salt Agent—T. H. nattigan.
Medicine Chests—Joseph Fleming.
California Cognac—Voight & McGraw.
Cecelia for Camp Meetings—George Beaven.
Barometers—W. G Dunseath.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Wednesday, July 27:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	70°	7 A. M.	29.5[illegible]-10
12 M.	97½°	12 M.	29 5-10
6 P. M.	75°	6 P. P. M.	29 4[illegible]-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 90.
Philadelphia—Clear; wind W.; ther. 86.
Cleveland—Clear; wind W.; ther. 82.
Detroit—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 82.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 85.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 93.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 83.
Chicago—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 82.
St. Louis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 80.
Little Rock—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 82.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; 8 ; ther. 76.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bondon, A., Millersburg, Pa.	3
Hasbn, Phill'p, Allegheny	3
McKibb, John B., Warrenton, Ohio	3

BOX REMOVED.—Alarm Box No. 24, has been removed from Pittock's building to the telegraph pole at the corner.

STILL CONTINUES.—The distribution of poisoned bologna and the collection of defunct canines. Long may it wave.

OBSTRUCTED.—During the rain yesterday the car track of the passenger railway on Butler street was overflowed and the street obstructed for some time.

SCALDED.—A little child of Mr. Augustus Young was severely and probably fatally scalded on Monday evening, by the upsetting of a tub of hot water.

COMMONS.—Eleven inebriates answered at roll call at the Mayor's court yesterday morning. They were disposed of in the usual manner.

THE CEMETERY CLOCK.—The new clock was placed in the tower of Allegheny Cemetery a few days ago, and presents a fine appearance. It will be of great service to the people of Lawrenceville.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD OFFICES.—Work on the building intended for the offices of the Allegheny Valley Railroad officials, at the corner of Pike and Eleventh streets, opposite the Passenger Depot, is progressing favorably.

WHOSE COW?—Chief of Police Hague has in his possession a stray cow, which the owner can have by calling at the Mayor's office and paying costs. After three days the cow will be sold to pay charges.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Henry Doren, drowned in the Monongahela river at the Four Mile run, Tuesday, was recovered about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and an inquest held by Coroner Clawson resulted in the finding of a verdict of accidental drowning.

PITTSBURGH ENTERPRISE.—The Board of Public Works of Chicago, on Monday awarded the contract for a new system of pumping the water works to the proprietors of the Fort Pitt foundry, Pittsburgh. The engine, with two boilers, will cost $185,000.

MULES.—A car load of Kentucky mules, splendid animals, well broken to work in harness, arrived in the city Monday evening, and can be seen at the Red Lion lot. Persons desiring to purchase good mules should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

SUNSTROKE.—A little girl, residing on Twenty-eighth street, was prostrated by the heat in front of Dr. Dickson's, Penn street, Tuesday afternoon. She soon recovered. The child was only ten years of age, and had wandered down town with some other girls of her size.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—J. A. Nichols, son of the Deputy Mayor, received a dispatch yesterday morning, from Monongahela City, stating that a painter named Ashley Cooper, while at work on a building at that place, had been struck by lightning and instantly killed. Deceased was a single man, about twenty-five years of age, and was well known in this city.

SUIT INSTITUTED.—In the United States District Court, yesterday, District Attorney Swope instituted a suit against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to recover for failure to comply with the provisions of the revenue law requiring returns to be made of the amount of interest paid on bonds, coupons, &c. The penalties sued for aggregate twenty-four thousand dollars.

TO THE WORK HOUSE.—Deputy Mayor Cartwright, East Liberty, yesterday sentenced James A. Clark to thirty days imprisonment in the Work House for vagrancy. The accused was brought to the city and locked up, when it was found that the commitment was defective and he had to be held until to day, at which time it is expected a new commitment will be sent in by the magistrate.

BLAIRSVILLE SEMINARY.—The fall term of the Ladies Seminary at Blairsville, Pa., will open Thursday, September 8th. During vacation the building has undergone a thorough renovation, and the rooms now present an air of comfort and convenience that cannot fail to meet the approbation of all. The course of instruction in all branches of study will be thorough and complete.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.—Mr. Pope Hodnett, of Dakota, President of the Irish National Colonization Association, will deliver a lecture before our Irish fellow-citizens to-morrow evening, with a view to inducing them to better their condition by seeking homes in the far west. Mr. Hodnett will give a full account of the great agricultural and mineral resources of his territory, and we doubt not his lecture will be well worth hearing.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—To-morrow evening Mr. W. H. Brown, the Superintendent of the Keystone Rink, who has for a long time ably and faithfully managed the affairs of that institution, will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit at the Rink, on which occasion there will be a grand hop. The music will be furnished by the Mozart Band, and the figures by Colonel Christy. The arrangements have been made on a grand scale, and the affair will no doubt be a success.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.—The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association for 1870 will meet at Lancaster on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of August. The National Normal School Teachers' Association, and the National Teachers' Association, will be held in Cleveland—the former commencing August 15th, and the latter August 17th. Excursion tickets will be issued to all teachers wishing to attend these meetings. For further particulars inquire of Geo. J. Luckey, No. 81 Fourth avenue.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—The State has just closed its annual examination of the pupils in the Phillipsburgh Soldiers' Orphan School, under the direction of Prof. W. E. Payne. The examination lasted five days, and was commenced under State Inspector and Examiner Gorrith. Quite a number of spectators were present, and much interest was manifested. The examination was creditable alike to the pupils and their preceptor, and the averages showed how well the scholars had been trained in the several classes.

COAL MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND PATENT AGENCY.—It is with pleasure that we announce that Messrs. Taylor & Fallon's have taken up the business formerly carried on by Percival Beckett, on Fifth street, Allegheny city. Both of these gentlemen having had considerable experience in that line of business, are fully capable of undertaking all engineering work, both civil and mechanical, including surveying, and the ordinary routine of working coal and other mines. In connection with the patent business they are also adepts, having had not only every possible facility to understand the ordinary routine of the Patent office, but also the sometimes necessary legal business connected therewith. We cheerfully recommend Messrs. Taylor & Fallon to our readers as men of character, their profession, and also courteous and reliable men.

Advance in Paper—Card from J. L. Read & Son.

Owing to the fact that a large portion of the rags as well as other materials used in the manufacture of flax paper are imported from France and Germany, the result of the present war will be to cut off those sources of supply, causing a large advance in paper stocks of all kinds. And to this short supply the present advance in goods and you have a condition of the market that may compel us to advance our prices to correspond. As yet we have not done so, and shall resist the advance until it becomes absolutely necessary.

Very respectfully, J. L. READ & SON,
Proprietors of "Our New Paper."

Grand Division Sons of Temperance.

This organization will convene in our city, at Temperance Hall, No. 67 Fourth avenue, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

It is expected that a full attendance of representatives will be unusually large for a quarterly meeting.

From the report of the G. W. S., John C. Mangigan, Esq., of Philadelphia, we learn that one hundred and ten new Divisions have been instituted, and more than two thousand members added to the subordinate Divisions in the last nine months, making the number of members considerably over ten thousand in the State. More than four hundred public meetings have been held by the grand and subordinate divisions, and at these meetings large numbers attached their names to the pledge of the order, in addition to those who have become workers as well as abstainers.

As is customary at the close of a meeting of the Grand Division, a public meeting will be held this (Thursday) evening, at Rev. Clarke's church, on Fifth avenue above Smithfield street. Short addresses will be delivered by prominent members of the order from abroad.

PENN AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Real Estate Owners Looking Ahead.

We heard, yesterday, of a heavy real estate firm, holding about $120,000 worth of land in the market, within easy access of Penn avenue, who, since the Commission have determined to pave the avenue with wooden blocks, have virtually withdrawn their lots from sale. They do not state, in so many words, that the property is not for sale, but they are perfectly indifferent about selling, and do not solicit buyers. They know very well that when Penn avenue is paved with Nicolson, or Wyckoff, or some other equally smooth pavement, up to within a few feet of their property, their lots will rapidly enhance in value, and in one year from now will command thirty or forty per cent. more. The property to which we allude lies east of East Liberty, and consequently beyond the point proposed to be paved this season. This circumstance shows how sensitive real estate is to improvements of the character indicated, and should serve to satisfy those opposed to progressive enterprises, for fear of infection, that they act effectively in opposition to their interests. It is remarkable that, in the face of the experience of the past, both here and elsewhere, property owners, when every public improvement—steam or horse railways, wooden pavements, cobble-stone pavements, and even good hard roads. The fact that hundreds and thousands of our citizens have been made rich in spite of themselves by having improvements forced upon them, has not reflected upon the inveterate "old fogy," and he cannot be made to see his own interest. The same spirit prompts opposition to public buildings, public parks and public schools. The "old fogy" perceives nothing but "taxation, taxation," when he has realized one hundred dollars in taxes, he invariably arrives to the good conclusion to some source other than the true one. We know an old farmer in Wilkins township, who fought against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, tooth and nail, for years, and many other vain and heroic efforts to save his homestead from being imperiled. But the farm was cut right in two! The "monopoly" triumphed, and got it by paying simply for the land—not allowing a cent for the irreparable damage done by severing the farm! Years rolled by, and the old farmer's land—no thanks to the railroad!—ran up in price, not withstanding it had been cut through the middle. The company could have had the whole piece, bought and all, for one hundred dollars an acre. It is now for old sticks not worth more than fifteen hundred dollars per acre. The old farmer still harbors his grudge against the railroad, and when he has a cow killed by the iron horse, or a panel of fence crushed by sparks from the locomotive, he renews his curses against his ancient enemy, and this "old fogy" is by no means an exception. There are hundreds like him, and the point is that there will be those made rich by the Penn avenue improvement who will grumble about the cost till the day of their death. But! by getting to know what it is class of which the Wilkins township farmer is a type, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and that the spirit of progress is gradually but steadily making inroads in the ranks of the "old fogies."

FALL OF A BRIDGE.

A Portion of the New Ewalt Street Bridge Blown Down Yesterday—Seven Persons Injured—Narrow Escapes.

A fearful accident, which, however, will probably not result in loss of life, occurred yesterday afternoon, at Ewalt street bridge, which is now being constructed across the Allegheny river at the foot of Forty-third street, in the Seventeenth ward.

Shortly before three o'clock, and just before the heavy storm, a terrible gale set in, which coming up the river, blew down trees and fences in the vicinity, and then with terrific force struck the new Ewalt street bridge, the framework of the span, next the Pittsburgh side, which was partially completed, falling with a terrible crash in the river, carrying down a large number of workmen. There were at the time about fifty men at work on the bridge, a portion of the span, and four ran off the Pittsburgh end before the structure fell. Twelve men went down, and it is a wonder that some of them not killed outright. The wood work was terribly wrecked, while huge irons were wrenched into every possible shape. Men were mixed up with the falling timbers and fell into the river, and were only saved from drowning with great difficulty. A large crowd soon collected, and when word down on the timbers and out in skiffs, and made every effort to save the parties from drowning. Some climbed up the timbers and escaped, while others with difficulty reached the shore without the river.

The following is a list of the casualties: Frank Hall was seriously bruised about the body, and was pulled out half drowned. He was taken to his home at Torrence Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and at last accounts was in a fair way to recover.

Calvin Smith was struck on the head by a timber, and so severely injured that he became crazed, and was with difficulty rescued from the river. He was taken to his home in the Seventeenth ward.

Wm. McLaughlin, who lives at Braddock's Fields, had his left leg broken between the knee and ankle, and was taken home, where the fracture was reduced.

Hiram Rodelpher was struck in the side by a timber, but managed to crawl out on the timbers without getting into the river. He was then taken to the engine house on Forty-second street, and the attending physician thinks his injuries will not result seriously. His home is in West Virginia.

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PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Report of the President and Board of Directors—Business of the Year—Financial Condition of the Company—Election of Directors for 1870.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company held their annual meeting, in the office of Spriger Harbaugh, Esq., No. 358 Penn avenue, at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

On motion, Mr. Wm. H. Forsythe was called to the chair, and Mr. T. L. Rodgers appointed Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary here read the report of the President and Board of Directors to the stockholders. The report is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 25th, 1870.

To the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company:

GENTLEMEN: Your Board of Directors present the following report of the operations of the Elevator for the year ending June 30th, ultimo, and of the financial condition of the company on that date. The earnings and expenses for the year, and as compared with the two previous years, have been as follows, viz:

EARNINGS.	Year ending June 30, '68	Year ending June 30, '69	Year ending June 30, '70
On what Account, 1867-8	1868-9	1869-70.	
Elevating Storage	$15,923 84	$25,384 37	$12,345 31
Transferring grain	8,598 99	9,928 41	8,939 64
Shelling corn	1,491 99	310 78	2,157 55
Rents	991 30	2,886 00	1,416 66
Miscellaneous	468 43	750 22	588 19
Total	$27,284 58	$40,067 27	$25,407 74

EXPENSES.	Year ending June 30, '68	Year ending June 30, '69	Year ending June 30, '70
Operat'g expenses	$11,130 16	$13,874 44	$12,148 93
Ground rent	500 00	500 00	500 00
Taxes	1,716 48	1,914 09	1,842 36
Insurance	160 00	376 45	441 33
Car expenses	208 50		
Legal expenses	10 00	132 00	
Total	$14,865 14	$17,816 98	$14,932 59
Net earnings	12,419 44	22,250 29	9,472 15
Interest	1,460 00	2,051 51	1,460 00
Profits	$10,959 44	$20,198 78	$8,012 15

The profits were applied to payment of Dividends No. E $7,228 00
Purchase of machinery for chopping Grain and setting up 278 38
Surplus 505 77
..... $8,012 15

The Board found they had not anticipated profits from the last six months from which to declare a dividend.

The decrease in business has been almost exclusively in the Forwarding Storage, which decreased 813,024 62 (over 50 per cent.) from 1868-9 and $3,467 01 from 1867-8. The bagging grain, which is also found to decrease $2,439 60 per cent.) from 1868-69 while the transferring has decreased but $500 79 from 1868-9.

The quantity of grain in store, which reached 100,000 bushels in the winter of 1868-'69, was barely 20,000 bushels at its highest point during the past year.

The causes of the decrease in the city business are rather difficult to account for, but your Board hope and think we are through the worst, and that your elevator will still do a paying business. The average rates received and stored in the years ending June 30, 1869-1870, were respectively:

	Year ending June 30 '69	Year ending June 30, '70	Dec.
Wheat, bushels	241,867	171,574	70,293
Corn, "	155,699	120,965	34,734
Rye, "	227,580	101,966	147,676
Oats, "	152,259	27,885	124,374
Barley, "	187,576	78,893	108,683
Total	984,572	507,221	477,351

The decrease, it will be noticed, is mainly in rye, oats and barley.

It is somewhat encouraging to note that the amount of grain in store June 30, 1870, was 23,493 bushels, against 20,000 bushels on June 30, 1869, of 12,318 bushels; an increase over same time last year of 10,111 bushels, and the prospects for a good fall business are very flattering. They were at this time in 1869.

The assets and liabilities, on June 30th, 1870, were as follows, viz:

ASSETS.

Cash in hands of Treasurer	$1,621 67
Uncollected earnings since collected	1,885 61
Arrivings on grain in store	710 72
Uncollected freight bills	1,285 00
Total assets	$5,104 77

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable for current expenses	$2,236 45
Taxes payable after paid	992 32
Dividends unpaid	781 18
Total liabilities	$3,909 95

Surplus of assets over liability a $1,195 57, which is a gain of $677 76 on the surplus at June 30, 1869.

The mortgage of $20,000 is due in November, 1871, and is in the same condition as above reported.

The relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad have been very amicable and satisfactory during the past year, with every prospect of continuance.

The building and machinery are in good order, and the whole is covered with tin and slate, and so severely injured that the latter was much crazed, and was with difficulty rescued from the river. He was taken to his home in the Seventeenth ward.

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A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Two Boys Severely Injured—A Horse Precipitated Into a Sewer—A Perilous Feat.

Yesterday morning, shortly before noon, a boy named Lappe, aged about fifteen years, met with a severe accident at the Gas Works. He was employed in the construction of the new gasometer now in course of erection, and at the time of the accident was working on a scaffold. By some means he lost his footing, and fell down into the pit, a distance of about thirty feet. Efforts were at once made to extricate him, which he was in considerable difficulty, as there is an opening of only eighteen inches between the gasometer and the stone wall. When the unfortunate lad was lifted to the surface, he showed very little signs of life, and it was feared that he would not survive his injuries long. How he escaped instant death is a mystery, but it is supposed that he caught hold of some of the scaffolding, thus breaking the fall. The lad was removed to his home on Lacock street, near Craig, and Dr. W. Herron summoned. Upon examination the Doctor learned that the boy received only a few slight bruises, but fears that he has sustained severe internal injuries. Last night he had not rallied from a stupor, and the full extent of his injuries could not be ascertained.

On Tuesday evening, a little son of Mr. Geo. W. Hibley, who resides on Liberty avenue, met with a very severe accident. It appears that he followed the driver to the stable and just at the time the latter commenced, was swinging on the stable door. While thus employed the horse became frightened at something, and so terrified him that he let go his hold and was thrown violently to the ground, falling his head came in contact with a stone, and he received a severe cut above the ear. The lad remained for a few moments insensible, but his injuries are not dangerous.

Last night, about six o'clock, the pantaloon factory sewer caved in, on the corner of Rebecca alley and Liberty street, and at that instant William Allen, Esq., a resident of the house over it, which was precipitated into the debris, at the instance of the cave in. Mr. Allen, being injured, and not being able to reach the surface, walked down the sewer toward the river about three squares. A large crowd soon collected on the spot, and at one time there were over three thousand persons present. Mr. Allen offered a reward of twenty dollars to any person who would go through the sewer. No one for some time would venture the perilous feat, until a man named James Hastings offered his services, and at once commenced operations. The water was still running down the sewer, the result of the heavy rain, and was about five feet deep. Had it not been for the very large size of the sewer, which is about eight feet high and twelve feet wide, the idea of rescuing the animal safe and sound could not have been entertained. Mr. Hastings, the gentleman who offered his services, now entered the sewer, and was soon disappeared from view. The news of the accident spread like lightning throughout the city, and also the fact that a man had entered the sewer, which drew together immense concourses of people. For a time the most intense suspense the arrival of the daring and courageous individual. Various conjectures were made by the lookers-on as to the possibility of his success, but by far the greater portion believed that the attempt would be successful, and some made remarks not very complimentary to the owner of the mule, for putting his life in such imminent peril. In about three-quarters of an hour Mr. Hastings arrived with the animal, which, strange to say was not injured in the least. Mr. Allen then led the animal to his stable on Lacock street, a large crowd following.

FEMALE HEROISM.

The Life of a Woman and Child Saved.

An instance of female heroism occured at Two Mile Run during the heavy storm on Tuesday evening, which is well worth recording.

The run in the vicinity of Gardseth's rolling mill became greatly swollen by the rain, and during the afternoon the wife of Mr. Mulholland, a carpet-weaver at 55 Smithfield street, had left her child playing on the opposite side of the run, to attend to some work, and after the storm had raised the small stream she became greatly alarmed, and endeavored to cross to rescue her child, fearful that it might plunge into the raging torrent.

She started across a frail foot bridge that was already submerged, and when returning with her child in her arms, both were swept away and mother and son were swept down stream by the current, shouting for help at the terrible scene which was presented.

Two men who stood upon the bank and feared to attempt their rescue, but a German woman, whose name our reporter was unable to ascertain, with a courage worthy of all praise, ran from a fence near by and plunged into the stream waist deep, and with her head was barely above water, and then she reached out the rail which was reinforced by the almost drowned woman in an agony of despair, and by this she was pulled ashore. The child became exhausted and fell into the water, and in its hands gripped a fence against which it floated and was fortunately saved.

The Storm at Snyder's Station.

A terrific storm passed over Snyder's Station, Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad, on Tuesday evening, 26 h instant. The barn on J. L. Snyder's "Wallace" farm was blown down, as an orb observed and testimonials, stated. On Joseph McMillian's farm adjoining, three acre grove, mostly sugar maple, was entirely prostrated to the ground, not a tree left standing. The houseless families removed over night at the residences of neighbors, and the next day found fruit trees uprooted and broken, and apples beaten off. The gale appeared, as far as known, to touch only heavily on farms named, but the effects are thought to be the most terrible ever produced by a storm in that neighborhood.

Stolen Child Found.

It was stated some time ago that a child, supposed to have been stolen by a colored woman from New Orleans, was thought to have passed through this city, and police here were on the look out.

From a telegram dated New Orleans, July 27th, it would appear that the child has been found.

The Governor received the following telegram from Cincinnati:

Have information of the whereabouts of Thomas Digby's child. Will you guarantee the reward in the bill to reporter? He is the man who has the information wants to know. The child was stolen in New Orleans.

(Signed) J. F. TORRENCE, Mayor.

The Governor replied that the reward would be paid upon the delivery of the child to the father here.

PERSONAL.—H. Bucher Swope, Esq., United States District Attorney, has gone to Clearfield, to be absent until September.

Colonel Lovedell, of St. Louis, formerly a well known German resident of this city, was in the city yesterday on a visit to some friends, and found as though he could not speak to him. Mr. Leussler was formerly a brewer of this city, and was at one time owner of the old Allemania Saloon, near the Academy of music.

R. B. Abranam, of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, has been appointed by the Governor, and commissioned by the State Department, notary public for a term of three years.

Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg and lady will shortly leave the city to spend some weeks at Idlewild Springs, Ky. Mr. Stuckenberg, of which Stuckenberg is pastor is at present closed for repairs, but will open again on the first of September.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.—The alleged abduction case mentioned previously came up before Alderman Neeper yesterday. It appears that some time ago a man and his wife were divorced in the Monongahela river; prior to the fatal child was adopted, and has since been cared for by Gilbert Stewart, who has given his name to the child. Catherine Rouse claims an aunt to the little one, and for a considerable time has been endeavoring to obtain possession of the child, and failing all other means, she on the 12th inst. stole the child away. It was brought to the city by the parties, and at the hearing this morning the defendant Catharine Beveridge gave bonds in $500 to appear at the Quarter Sessions September term. Stewart has the child.

A LIVELY DAY.—Local news of the "outside" order was quite brisk in the city and vicinity yesterday. The local column of this morning record the falling of a bridge, injury of seven persons, an extensive conflagration, a probable murder, an instance of female heroism, the adventures of a horse in a sewer, a stroke by lightning, a boy over